

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT

[See Section 5 (c) (38) for specific language about the Old Spanish Trail)

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT
Public Law 90-543
(16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.)
as amended
through P.L. 104-333, November 12, 1996

AN ACT

To establish a National Trails System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Trails System Act."

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation, trails should be established (i) primarily, near the urban areas of the Nation, and (ii) secondarily, within scenic areas and along historic travel routes of the Nation which are often more remotely located.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to provide the means for attaining these objectives by instituting a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails, by designating the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components may be added to the system.

(c) The Congress recognizes the valuable contributions that volunteers and private, nonprofit trail groups have made to the development and maintenance of the Nation's trails. In recognition of these contributions, it is further the purpose of this Act to encourage and assist volunteer citizen involvement in the planning, development, maintenance, and management, where appropriate, of trails.

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

SEC. 3. (a) The national system of trails shall be composed of the following:

(1) National recreation trails, established as provided in section 4 of this Act, which will provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

(2) National scenic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National scenic trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms which exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

(3) National Historic Trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Designation of such trails or routes shall be continuous, but the established or developed trail, and the acquisition thereof, need not be continuous onsite. National Historic Trails shall have as their purpose the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. Only those selected land and water based components of a historic trail which are on federally owned lands and which meet the National Historic Trail criteria established in this Act are included as Federal protection components of a National Historic Trail. The appropriate Secretary may certify other lands as protected segments of an historic trail upon application from State or local governmental agencies or private interests involved if such segments meet the National Historic Trail criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, and are administered by such agencies or interests without expense to the United States.

(4) Connecting or side trails, established as provided in section 6 of this Act, which will provide additional points of public access to national recreation, national scenic or National Historic Trails or which will provide connections between such trails.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker for the National Trails System.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'extended trails' means trails or trail segments which total at least one hundred miles in length, except that historic trails of less than one hundred miles may be designated as extended trails. While it is desirable that extended trails be continuous, studies of such trails may conclude that it is feasible to propose one or more trail segments which, in the aggregate, constitute at least one hundred miles in length.

(c) On October 1, 1982, and at the beginning of each odd numbered fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to the President of the United States Senate, an initial and revised (respectively) National Trails System plan. Such comprehensive plan shall indicate the scope and extent of a completed nationwide system of trails, to include (1) desirable nationally significant scenic and historic components which are considered necessary to complete a comprehensive national system, and (2) other trails which would balance out a complete and comprehensive nationwide system of trails. Such plan, and the periodic revisions thereto, shall be prepared in full consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governors of the various States, and the trails community.

NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, may establish and designate national recreation trails, with the consent of the Federal agency, State, or political subdivision having jurisdiction over the lands involved, upon finding that--

- (i) such trails are reasonably accessible to urban areas, and, or
- (ii) such trails meet the criteria established in this Act and such supplementary criteria as he may prescribe.

(b) As provided in this section, trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture or in other federally administered areas may be established and designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the appropriate Secretary and, when no Federal land acquisition is involved--

- (i) trails in or reasonably accessible to urban areas may be designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the appropriate Secretary with the consent of the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies;

(ii) trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas owned or administered by States may be designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the appropriate Secretary with the consent of the State; and

(iii) trails on privately owned lands may be designated 'National Recreation Trails' by the appropriate Secretary with the written consent of the owner of the property involved.

NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

SEC. 5. (a) National scenic and National Historic Trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established the following National Scenic and National Historic Trails:

[paragraphs naming 20 trails have been deleted]

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, through the agency most likely to administer such trail, and the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, shall make such additional studies as are herein or may hereafter be authorized by the Congress for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating other trails as national scenic or National Historic Trails. Such studies shall be made in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies administering lands through which such additional proposed trails would pass and in cooperation with interested interstate, State, and local governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned. The feasibility of designating a trail shall be determined on the basis of an evaluation of whether or not it is physically possible to develop a trail along a route being studied, and whether the development of a trail would be financially feasible. The studies listed in subsection (c) of this section shall be completed and submitted to the Congress, with recommendations as to the suitability of trail designation, not later than three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of their addition to this subsection, or from the date of enactment of this sentence, whichever is later. Such studies, when submitted, shall be printed as a House or Senate document, and shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) the proposed route of such trail (including maps and illustrations);

(2) the areas adjacent to such trails, to be utilized for scenic, historic, natural, cultural, or developmental, purposes;

(3) the characteristics which, in the judgment of the appropriate Secretary, make the proposed trail worthy of designation as a national scenic or National Historic Trail; and in the case of National Historic Trails the report shall include the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior's National Park System Advisory Board as to the national historic significance based on the criteria developed under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (40 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461);

(4) the current status of land ownership and current and potential use along the designated route;

(5) the estimated cost of acquisition of lands or interest in lands, if any;

(6) the plans for developing and maintaining the trail and the cost thereof;

(7) the proposed Federal administering agency (which, in the case of a national scenic trail wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture);

(8) the extent to which a State or its political subdivisions and public and private organizations might reasonably be expected to participate in acquiring the necessary lands and in the administration thereof;

(9) the relative uses of the lands involved, including: the number of anticipated visitor-days for the entire length of, as well as for segments of, such trail; the number of months which such trail, or segments thereof, will be open for recreation purposes; the economic and social benefits which might accrue from alternate land uses; and the estimated man-years of civilian employment and expenditures expected for the purposes of maintenance, supervision, and regulation of such trail;

(10) the anticipated impact of public outdoor recreation use on the preservation of a proposed National Historic Trail and its related historic and archeological features and settings, including the measures proposed to ensure evaluation and preservation of the values that contribute to their national historic significance; and

(11) To qualify for designation as a National Historic Trail, a trail must meet all three of the following criteria:

(A) It must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use. The route need not currently exist as a discernible trail to qualify, but its location must be sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential. A designated trail should generally accurately follow the historic route, but may deviate somewhat on occasion of necessity to avoid difficult routing through subsequent development, or to provide some route variations offering a more pleasurable recreational experience. Such deviations shall be so noted on site. Trail segments no longer possible to travel by trail due to subsequent development as motorized transportation routes may be designated and marked onsite as segments which link to the historic trail.

(B) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, exploration, migration and settlement, or military campaigns. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture. Trails significant in the history of native Americans may be included.

(C) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation. The potential for such use is generally greater along roadless segments developed as historic trails and at historic sites associated with the trail. The presence of recreation potential not related to historic appreciation is not sufficient justification for designation under this category.

(c) The following routes shall be studied in accordance with the objectives outlined in subsection (b) of this section.

[paragraphs naming 37 trails have been deleted]

(38) The Old Spanish Trail, beginning in Santa Fe, New Mexico, proceeding through Colorado and Utah, and ending in Los Angeles, California, and the Northern Branch of the Old Spanish Trail, beginning near Española, New Mexico, proceeding through Colorado, and ending near Crescent Junction, Utah.

[a paragraph naming 1 trail has been deleted]

(d) The Secretary charged with the administration of each respective trail shall, within one year of the date of the addition of any national scenic or National Historic Trail to the system, and within sixty days of the enactment of this sentence for the Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails, establish an advisory council for each such trail, each of which councils shall expire ten years from the date of its establishment, except that the Advisory Council established for the Iditarod Historic Trail shall expire twenty years from the date of its establishment. If the appropriate Secretary is unable to establish such an advisory council because of the lack of adequate public interest, the Secretary shall so advise the appropriate committees of the Congress. The appropriate Secretary shall consult with such council from time to time with respect to matters relating to the trail, including the selection of rights-of-way, standards for the erection and maintenance of markers along the trail, and the administration of the trail. The members of each advisory council, which shall not exceed thirty-five in number, shall serve for a term of two years and without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the council, the expenses reasonably incurred by the council and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this section. Members of each council shall be appointed by the appropriate Secretary as follows:

(1) the head of each Federal department or independent agency administering lands through which the trail route passes, or his designee;

(2) a member appointed to represent each State through which the trail passes, and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the Governors of such States;

(3) one or more members appointed to represent private organizations, including corporate and individual landowners and land users, which in the opinion of the Secretary, have an established and recognized interest in the trail, and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the heads of such organizations: Provided, That the Appalachian Trail Conference shall be represented by a sufficient number of persons to represent the various sections of the country through which the Appalachian Trail passes; and

(4) the Secretary shall designate one member to be chairman and shall fill vacancies in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) Within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of legislation designating a national scenic trail, except for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and the North Country National Scenic Trail, as part of the system, and within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of this subsection for the Pacific Crest and Appalachian Trails, the responsible Secretary shall, after full consultation with affected Federal land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, the relevant advisory council established pursuant to section 5(d), and the Appalachian Trail Conference in the case of the Appalachian Trail, submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for the acquisition, management, development, and use of the trail, including but not limited to, the following items:

(1) specific objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved (along with high potential historic sites and high potential route segments in the case of National Historic Trails), details of anticipated cooperative agreements to be consummated with other entities, and an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation;

(2) an acquisition or protection plan, by fiscal year, for all lands to be acquired by fee title or lesser interest, along with detailed explanation of anticipated necessary cooperative agreements for any lands not to be acquired; and

(3) general and site-specific development plans including anticipated costs.

(f) Within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of legislation designating a National Historic Trail or the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail or the North Country National Scenic Trail as part of the system, the responsible Secretary shall, after full consultation with affected Federal land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, and the relevant Advisory Council established pursuant to section 5(d) of this Act, submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for the management, and use of the trail, including but not limited to, the following items:

(1) specific objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved, details of any anticipated cooperative agreements to be consummated with State and local government agencies or private interests, and for national scenic or National Historic Trails an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation;

(2) the process to be followed by the appropriate Secretary to implement the marking requirements established in section 7(c) of this Act;

(3) a protection plan for any high potential historic sites or high potential route segments; and

(4) general and site-specific development plans, including anticipated costs.

CONNECTING AND SIDE TRAILS

SEC. 6. Connecting or side trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture may be established, designated, and marked by the appropriate Secretary as components of a national recreation, national scenic or National Historic Trail. When no Federal land acquisition is involved, connecting or side trails may be located across lands administered by interstate, State, or local governmental agencies with their consent, or, where the appropriate Secretary deems necessary or desirable, on privately owned lands with the consent of the landowners. Applications for approval and designation of connecting and side trails on non-Federal lands shall be submitted to the appropriate Secretary.

ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7. (a)(1)(A) The Secretary charged with the overall administration of a trail pursuant to section 5(a) shall, in administering and managing the trail, consult with the heads of all other affected State and Federal agencies. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to transfer among Federal agencies any management responsibilities established under any other law for federally administered lands which are components of the National Trails System. Any transfer of management responsibilities may be carried out between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture only as provided under subparagraph (B).

(B) The Secretary charged with the overall administration of any trail pursuant to section 5(a) may transfer management of any specified trail segment of such trail to the other appropriate Secretary pursuant to a joint memorandum of agreement containing such terms and conditions as the Secretaries consider most appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this Act. During any period in which management responsibilities for any trail segment are transferred under such an agreement, the management of any such segment shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Secretary provided with the management authority under the agreement except to such extent as the agreement may otherwise expressly provide.

(2) Pursuant to section 5(a), the appropriate Secretary shall select the rights-of-way for national scenic and National Historic Trails and shall publish notice thereof of the availability of appropriate maps or descriptions in the Federal Register; Provided, That in selecting the rights-of-way full consideration shall be given to minimizing the adverse effects upon the adjacent landowner or user and his operation. Development and management of each segment of the National Trails System shall be designed to harmonize with and complement any established multiple-use plans for the specific area in order to insure continued maximum benefits from the land. The location and width of such rights-of-way across Federal lands under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency shall be by agreement between the head of that agency and the appropriate Secretary. In selecting rights-of-way for trail purposes, the Secretary shall obtain the advice and assistance of the States, local governments, private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned.

(b) After publication of notice of the availability of appropriate maps or descriptions in the Federal Register, the Secretary charged with the administration of a national scenic or National Historic Trail may relocate segments of a national scenic or National Historic Trail right-of-way, with the concurrence of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands involved, upon a determination that: (i) Such a relocation is necessary to preserve the purposes for which the trail was established, or (ii) the relocation is necessary to promote a sound land management program in accordance with established multiple-use principles: Provided, That a substantial relocation of the rights-of-way for such trail shall be by Act of Congress.

(c) National scenic or National Historic Trails may contain campsites, shelters, and related-public-use facilities. Other uses along the trail, which will not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the trail, may be permitted by the Secretary charged with the administration of the trail. Reasonable efforts shall be made to provide sufficient access opportunities to such trails and, to the extent practicable, efforts be made to avoid activities incompatible with the purposes for which such trails were established. The use of motorized vehicles by the general public along any national scenic trail shall be prohibited and nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of motorized vehicles within the natural and historical areas of the national park system, the national wildlife refuge system, the national wilderness preservation system where they are presently prohibited or on other Federal lands where trails are designated as being closed to such use by the appropriate Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall establish regulations which shall authorize the use of motorized vehicles when, in his judgment, such vehicles are necessary to meet emergencies or

to enable adjacent landowners or land users to have reasonable access to their lands or timber rights: Provided further, That private lands included in the national recreation, national scenic, or National Historic Trails by cooperative agreement of a landowner shall not preclude such owner from using motorized vehicles on or across such trails or adjacent lands from time to time in accordance with regulations to be established by the appropriate Secretary. Where a National Historic Trail follows existing public roads, developed rights-of-way or waterways, and similar features of man's non-historically related development, approximating the original location of a historic route, such segments may be marked to facilitate retracement of the historic route, and where a National Historic Trail parallels an existing public road, such road may be marked to commemorate the historic route. Other uses along the historic trails and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, which will not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the trail, and which, at the time of designation, are allowed by administrative regulations, including the use of motorized vehicles, shall be permitted by the Secretary charged with administration of the trail. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker, including thereon an appropriate and distinctive symbol for each national recreation, national scenic, and National Historic Trail. Where the trails cross lands administered by Federal agencies such markers shall be erected at appropriate points along the trails and maintained by the Federal agency administering the trail in accordance with standards established by the appropriate Secretary and where the trails cross non-Federal lands, in accordance with written cooperative agreements, the appropriate Secretary shall provide such uniform markers to cooperating agencies and shall require such agencies to erect and maintain them in accordance with the standards established. The appropriate Secretary may also provide for trail interpretation sites, which shall be located at historic sites along the route of any national scenic or National Historic Trail, in order to present information to the public about the trail, at the lowest possible cost, with emphasis on the portion of the trail passing through the State in which the site is located. Wherever possible, the sites shall be maintained by a State agency under a cooperative agreement between the appropriate Secretary and the State agency.

(d) Within the exterior boundaries of areas under their administration that are included in the right-of-way selected for a national recreation, national scenic, or National Historic Trail, the heads of Federal agencies may use lands for trail purposes and may acquire lands or interests in lands by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.

(e) Where the lands included in a national scenic or National Historic Trail right-of-way are outside of the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas, the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall encourage the States or local governments involved (1) to enter into written cooperative agreements with landowners, private organizations, and individuals to provide the necessary trail right-of-way, or (2) to acquire such lands or interests therein to be utilized as segments of the national scenic or National Historic Trail: Provided, That if the State or local governments fail to enter into such written cooperative agreements or to acquire such lands or interests therein after notice of the selection of the right-of-way is published, the appropriate Secretary, may (i) enter into such agreements with landowners, States, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of this section: Provided further, That the appropriate Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein from local governments or governmental corporations with the consent of such entities. The lands involved in such rights-of-way should be acquired in fee, if other methods of public control are not sufficient to assure their use for the purpose for which they are acquired: Provided, That if the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail permanently relocates the right-of-way and disposes of all title or interest in the land, the original owner, or his heirs or assigns, shall be offered, by notice given at the former owner's last known address, the right of first refusal at the fair market price.

(f)(1) The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his exchange authority, may accept title to any non-Federal property within the right-of-way and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction which is located in the State wherein such property is located and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. The Secretary of Agriculture, in the exercise of his exchange authority, may utilize authorities and procedures available to him in connection with exchanges of national forest lands.

(2) In acquiring lands or interests therein for a National Scenic or Historic Trail, the appropriate Secretary may, with consent of a landowner, acquire whole tracts notwithstanding that parts of such tracts may lie outside the area of trail acquisition. In furtherance of the purposes of this act, lands so acquired outside the area of trail acquisition may be exchanged for any non-Federal lands or interests therein within the trail right-of-way, or disposed of in accordance with such procedures or regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, including: (i) provisions for conveyance of such acquired lands or interests therein at not less than fair market value to the highest bidder, and (ii) provisions for allowing the last owners of record a right to purchase said acquired lands or interests therein upon payment or agreement to pay an amount equal to the highest bid price. For lands designated for exchange or disposal, the appropriate Secretary may convey these lands with any reservations or covenants deemed desirable to further the purposes of this Act. The proceeds from any disposal shall be credited to the appropriation bearing the costs of land acquisition for the affected trail.

(g) The appropriate Secretary may utilize condemnation proceedings without the consent of the owner to acquire private lands or interests, therein pursuant to this section only in cases where, in his judgment, all reasonable efforts to acquire such lands or interest therein by negotiation have failed, and in such cases he shall acquire only such title as, in his judgment, is reasonably necessary to provide passage across such lands: Provided, That condemnation proceedings may not be utilized to acquire fee title or lesser interests to more than an average of one hundred and twenty-five acres per mile. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands for the purposes of this Act. For National Historic Trails, direct Federal acquisition for trail purposes shall be limited to those areas indicated by the study report or by the comprehensive plan as high potential route segments or high potential historic sites. Except for designated protected components of the trail, no land or site located along a designated National Historic Trail or along the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail shall be subject to the provisions of section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1653(f)) unless such land or site is deemed to be of historical significance under appropriate historical site criteria such as those for the National Register of Historic Places.

(h)(1) The Secretary charged with the administration of a national recreation, national scenic, or National Historic Trail shall provide for the development and maintenance of such trails within federally administered areas and shall cooperate with and encourage the States to operate, develop, and maintain portions of such trails which are located outside the boundaries of federally administered areas. When deemed to be in the public interest, such Secretary may enter written cooperative agreements with the States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of such a trail either within or outside a federally administered area. Such agreements may include provisions for limited financial assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, operation, development, or maintenance of such trails, provisions providing volunteer in the park or volunteer in the forest status (in accordance with the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 and the Volunteers in the Forests Act of 1972) to individuals, private organizations, or landowners participating in such activities, or provisions of both types. The appropriate Secretary shall also initiate consultations with affected States and their political subdivisions to encourage--

(A) the development and implementation by such entities of appropriate measures to protect private landowners from trespass resulting from trail use and from unreasonable personal liability and property damage caused by trail use, and

(B) the development and implementation by such entities of provisions for land practices, compatible with the purposes of this Act,

for property within or adjacent to trail rights-of-way. After consulting with States and their political subdivisions under the preceding sentence, the Secretary may provide assistance to such entities under appropriate cooperative agreements in the manner provided by this subsection.

(2) Whenever the Secretary of the Interior makes any conveyance of land under any of the public land laws, he may reserve a right-of-way for trails to the extent he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(i) The appropriate Secretary, with the concurrence of the heads of any other Federal agencies administering lands through which a national recreation, national scenic, or National Historic Trail passes, and after consultation with the States, local governments, and organizations concerned, may issue regulations, which may be revised from time to time, governing the use, protection, management, development, and administration of trails of the National Trails System. In order to maintain good conduct on and along the trails located within federally administered areas and to provide for the proper government and protection of such trails, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe and publish such uniform regulations as they deem necessary and any person who violates such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Secretary responsible for the administration of any segment of any component of the National Trails System (as determined in a manner consistent with subsection (a)(1) of this section) may also utilize authorities related to units of the national park system or the national forest system, as the case may be, in carrying out his administrative responsibilities for such component.

(j) Potential trail uses allowed on designated components of the National Trails System may include, but are not limited to, the following: bicycling, cross-country skiing, day hiking, equestrian activities, jogging or similar fitness activities, trail biking, overnight and long-distance backpacking, snowmobiling, and surface water and underwater activities. Vehicles which may be permitted on certain trails may include, but need not be limited to, motorcycles, bicycles, four-wheel drive or all-terrain off-road vehicles. In addition, trail access for handicapped individuals may be provided. The provisions of this subsection shall not supersede any other provisions of this Act or other Federal laws, or any State or local laws.

(k) For the conservation purpose of preserving or enhancing the recreational, scenic, natural, or historical values of components of the National Trails System, and environs thereof as determined by the appropriate Secretary, landowners are authorized to donate or otherwise convey qualified real property interests to qualified organizations consistent with section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, including, but not limited to, right-of-way, open space, scenic, or conservation easements, without regard to any limitation on the nature of the estate or interest otherwise transferable within the jurisdiction where the land is located. The conveyance of any such interest in land in accordance with this subsection shall be deemed to further a Federal conservation policy and yield a significant public benefit for purposes of section 6 of Public Law 96-541.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA TRAILS

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, needs and opportunities for establishing park, forest, and other recreation and historic trails on lands owned or administered by States, and recreation and historic trails on lands in or near urban areas. The Secretary is also directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide historic preservation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State, local, and private projects submitted pursuant to the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, needs and opportunities for establishing historic trails. He is further directed in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), to encourage States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, to establish such trails.

(b) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is directed, in administering the program of comprehensive urban planning and assistance under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, to encourage the planning of recreation trails in connection with the recreation and transportation planning for metropolitan and other urban areas. He is further directed, in administering the urban openspace program under title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, to encourage such recreation trails.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed, in accordance with authority vested in him, to encourage States and local agencies and private interests to establish such trails.

(d) The Secretary of Transportation, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Secretary of the Interior, in administering the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, shall encourage State and local agencies and private interests to establish appropriate trails using the provisions of such programs. Consistent with the purposes of that Act, and in furtherance of the national policy to preserve established railroad rights-of-way for future reactivation of rail service, to protect rail transportation corridors, and to encourage energy efficient transportation use, in the case of interim use of any established railroad rights-of-way pursuant to donation, transfer, lease, sale, or otherwise in a manner consistent with the National Trails System Act, if such interim use is subject to restoration or reconstruction for railroad purposes, such interim use shall not be treated, for purposes of any law or rule of law, as an abandonment of the use of such rights-of-way for railroad purposes. If a State, political subdivision, or qualified private organization is prepared to assume full responsibility for management of such rights-of-way and for any legal liability arising out of such transfer or use, and for the payment of any and all taxes that may be levied or assessed against such rights-of-way, then the Commission shall impose such terms and conditions as a requirement of any transfer or conveyance for interim use in a manner consistent with this Act, and shall not permit abandonment or discontinuance inconsistent or disruptive of such use.

(e) Such trails may be designated and suitably marked as parts of the nationwide system of trails by the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND OTHER PROPERTIES

SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the National Trails System in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: Provided, That any conditions contained in such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purposes of this Act.

(b) The Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other Federal agencies having jurisdiction or control over or information concerning the use, abandonment, or disposition of roadways, utility rights-of-way, or other properties which may be suitable for the purpose of improving or expanding the National Trails System shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in order to assure, to the extent practicable, that any such properties having values suitable for trail purposes may be made available for such use.

(c) Commencing upon the date of enactment of this subsection, any and all right, title, interest, and estate of the United States in all rights-of-way of the type described in the Act of March 8, 1922 (43 U.S.C. 912), shall remain in the United States upon the abandonment or forfeiture of such rights-of-way, or portions thereof, except to the extent that any such right-of-way, or portion thereof, is embraced within a public highway no later than one year after a determination of abandonment or forfeiture, as provided under such Act.

(d)(I) All rights-of-way, or portions thereof, retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c) which are located within the boundaries of a conservation system unit or a National Forest shall be added to and incorporated within such unit or National Forest and managed in accordance with applicable provisions of law, including this Act.

(2) All such retained rights-of-way, or portions thereof, which are located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or a National Forest but adjacent to or contiguous with any portion of the public lands shall be managed pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law, including this section.

(3) All such retained rights-of-way, or portions thereof, which are located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or National Forest which the Secretary of the Interior determines suitable for use as a public recreational trail or other recreational purposes shall be managed by the Secretary for such uses, as well as

for such other uses as the Secretary determines to be appropriate pursuant to applicable laws, as long as such uses do not preclude trail use.

(e)(1) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized where appropriate to release and quitclaim to a unit of government or to another entity meeting the requirements of this subsection any and all right, title, and interest in the surface estate of any portion of any right-of-way to the extent any such right, title, and interest was retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c), if such portion is not located within the boundaries of any conservation system unit or National Forest. Such release and quitclaim shall be made only in response to an application therefor by a unit of State or local government or another entity which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be legally and financially qualified to manage the relevant portion for public recreational purposes. Upon receipt of such an application, the Secretary shall publish a notice concerning such application in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the relevant portion is located. Such release and quitclaim shall be on the following conditions:

(A) If such unit or entity attempts to sell, convey, or otherwise transfer such right, title, or interest or attempts to permit the use of any part of such portion for any purpose incompatible with its use for public recreation, then any and all right, title, and interest released and quitclaimed by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall revert to the United States.

(B) Such unit or entity shall assume full responsibility and hold the United States harmless for any legal liability which might arise with respect to the transfer, possession, use, release, or quitclaim of such right-of-way.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall be under no duty to inspect such portion prior to such release and quitclaim, and shall incur no legal liability with respect to any hazard or any unsafe condition existing on such portion at the time of such release and quitclaim.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to sell any portion of a right-of-way retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c) located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or National Forest if any such portion is --

(A) not adjacent to or contiguous with any portion of the public lands; or

(B) determined by the Secretary, pursuant to the disposal criteria established by section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to be suitable for sale.

Prior to conducting any such sale, the Secretary shall take appropriate steps to afford a unit of State or local government or any other entity an opportunity to seek to obtain such portion pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) All proceeds from sales of such retained rights of way shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as provided in section 2 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

(4) The Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to the Congress the total proceeds from sales under paragraph (2) during the preceding fiscal year. Such report shall be included in the President's annual budget submitted to the Congress.

(f) As used in this section--

(1) The term "conservation system unit" has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487; 94 Stat. 2371 et seq.), except that such term shall also include units outside Alaska.

(2) The term "public lands" has the same meaning given such term in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a)(1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands not more than \$5,000,000 for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and not more than \$500,000 for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. From the appropriations authorized for fiscal year 1979 and succeeding fiscal years pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 897), as amended, not more than the following amounts may be expended for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands authorized to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of this Act: for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, not to exceed \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, and \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, except that the difference between the foregoing amounts and the actual appropriations in any one fiscal year shall be available for appropriation in subsequent fiscal years.

(2) It is the express intent of the Congress that the Secretary should substantially complete the land acquisition program necessary to insure the protection of the Appalachian Trail within three complete fiscal years following the date of enactment of this sentence. Until the entire acquisition program is completed, he shall transmit in writing at the close of each fiscal year the following information to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives:

- (A) the amount of land acquired during the fiscal year and the amount expended therefor;
- (B) the estimated amount of land remaining to be acquired; and
- (C) the amount of land planned for acquisition in the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated cost thereof.

(b) For the purposes of Public Law 95-42 (91 Stat. 211), the lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this section shall be deemed to qualify for funding under the provisions of section 1, clause 2, of said Act.

(c)(1) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by paragraphs 5(a)(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10): Provided, That no such funds are authorized to be appropriated prior to October 1, 1978: And provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other provisions of law, no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands outside the exterior boundaries of existing Federal areas for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the North Country National Scenic Trail, The Ice Age National Scenic Trail, the Oregon National Historic Trail, the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail, except that funds may be expended for the acquisition of lands or interests therein for the purpose of providing for one trail interpretation site, as described in section 7(c), along with such trail in each State crossed by the trail.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by section 5(a). Not more than \$500,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of acquisition of land and interests therein for the trail designated by section 5(a)(12) of this Act, and not more than \$2,000,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of the development of such trail. The administering agency for the trail shall encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development of the trail.

VOLUNTEER TRAILS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 11. (a)(1) In addition to the cooperative agreement and other authorities contained in this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the head of any Federal agency administering Federal lands, are authorized to encourage volunteers and volunteer organizations to plan, develop, maintain, and manage, where appropriate, trails throughout the Nation.

(2) Wherever appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretaries are authorized and encouraged to utilize the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969, the Volunteers in the Forests Act of 1972, and section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (relating to the development of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans).

(b) Each Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency, may assist volunteers and volunteers organizations in planning, developing, maintaining, and managing trails. Volunteer work may include, but need not be limited to--

(1) planning, developing, maintaining, or managing (A) trails which are components of the National Trails System, or (B) trails which, if so developed and maintained, could qualify for designation as components of the National Trails System; or

(2) operating programs to organize and supervise volunteer trail building efforts with respect to the trails referred to in paragraph (1), conducting trail-related research projects, or providing education and training to volunteers on methods of trails planning, construction, and maintenance.

(c) The appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency may utilize and make available Federal facilities, equipment, tools, and technical assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency deems necessary or desirable.

SEC. 12. As used in this Act:

(1) The term "high potential historic sites" means those historic sites related to the route, or sites in close proximity thereto, which provide opportunity to interpret the historic significance of the trail during the period of its major use. Criteria for consideration as high potential sites include historic significance, presence of visible historic remnants, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion.

(2) The term "high potential route segments" means those segments of a trail which would afford high quality recreation experience in a portion of the route having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experience of the original users of a historic route.

(3) The term "State" means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(4) The term "without expense to the United States" means that no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the development of trail related facilities or for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands outside the exterior boundaries of Federal areas. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, amounts made available to any State or political subdivision under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 or any other provision of law shall not be treated as an expense to the United States.

APPENDIX B: EXPEDITION CHRONOLOGY BETWEEN NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

1829

November 6 -- Antonio Armijo and 60 men leave from Abiquiú, New Mexico, for California and arrive there after 86 days of travel. They took trade blankets and serapes to trade for 100 horses and mules and followed a route across Northern Arizona and Southern Utah, arriving at San Gabriel, California on January 30, 1830.

1830

José Antonio Chávez de Vaca leads an expedition in 1830 to California but is denied entrance to Los Angeles by authorities.

Gregorio Montoya arrives in California from New Mexico in 1830.

Wolfskill and Yount and 20 trappers leave New Mexico in September 1830 and arrive in California in February 1831. They apparently followed portions of the route of Domínguez and Escalante on their way to California.

April 25 -- Antonio Armijo returns to New Mexico.

June 30 -- Alberto Gilber of Belen buys horses in northern California to take back to New Mexico.

1831

March 31 -- California official complains of horse thieves from New Mexico.

April 23 -- Antonio Santi-Estevan and 30 men from New Mexico trade wool for livestock in California. The exact route of this trip is unclear.

May 6 -- Franco de Fouri, Bautista Saint-German, Bautista Guerra, Zacarias Ham, Luís Burton, Samuel Shields, Zebedia Branch, and Juan Lober arrive in California. Hafen and Hafen list these individuals as being with Wolfskill and Yount.

1832

Friar Cabot of Mission San Miguel reports that New Mexicans traded wool for horses in California; he also claimed that Mission San Miguel had 108 horses and mules stolen and that at the Rancho of Asunción had reported four colts and a mule stolen.

August 13 -- Santiago Martín goes to California from New Mexico with 15 men. Hippolito Espinosa (later a settler of Agua Mansa) is with the party. No documentation found for other caravans during this year.

1833

Juan de Jesus “Chino Pando” Villalpando leads an expedition from New Mexico to California by way of the Animas River route on the “Camino de Nuevo Mexico” or “Road to New Mexico.”

Californio Antonio Avila and five men inspect returning New Mexicans’ herds of sheep, horses and mules bound for New Mexico.

February 2 -- Felipe Lugo and 12 men try to catch up with New Mexicans who had stolen animals from California. They were traveling on the “*Camino de Nuevo Mexico*” or the “Road to New Mexico.”

February 26 -- Jesus Uzeta, Perfecto Archuleta, and Tomás Salazar from New Mexico steal 430 animals from California and were reported bound for New Mexico.

October 27 -- José Avieta and 125 men with serapes leave New Mexico for California arriving in Los Angeles on December 24, 1833.

1834

Jacob Leese and nine men leave California with 450 horses and mules, lose all but 27 animals to Indians, and return to California. A few days earlier, a party of 19 traders encountered Indians while returning from California to New Mexico and five were killed.

January 21 -- José Avieta and 124 men from New Mexico arrive in California and trade 1,654 serapes, 341 blankets, 171 bedspreads, and other items such as wool for horses in California. They refused to pay the *alcabala*, a tax on trade, manifesting a copy of the Decreto de 1830, which they claimed exempted them from the charge. Some of his men went as far north as San José, where they are thought to have been stealing horses.

1835-1836

A December 2, 1837, *Sandwich Islands Gazette* story refers to New Mexicans in California “for a number of years past.” This may indicate that New Mexicans continued coming to California during 1835-1836.

1837

William Pope and Isaac Slover travel to California by way of the North Branch with wagons.

January 16 -- Party of 30 men led by Jean Baptiste Chalifoux enters California from New Mexico arriving at San Gabriel. Chalifoux steals 1,400 to 1,500 California mules and horses and returns to New Mexico.

April -- José María Chávez and his brother Julian Chávez with family members and several others escape New Mexico by way of Utah to California. They had been singled out for execution for siding with Governor Albino Perez who was slain in the New Mexico Rebellion of 1837. A year later, on March 24, 1838, José María Chávez and his New Mexicans, known by the *Californios* as the “*Yegueros*,” found themselves on the rebel side of a California rebellion at the Battle of San Buenaventura, an old mission site, and were captured by government forces under General José Castro. They were later released. José María returned to New Mexico and continued trading in the Yuta country into the 1850s; and, Julian remained in California settling Chavez Ravine in Los Angeles, site of the modern Dodger Stadium (see 1840).

October 17 to February 1838 -- John Wolfskill and 33 people travel from New Mexico to California.

December 2 -- The *Sandwich Islands Gazette* carries a story on New Mexican caravans in California and reports that they had come there “for a number of years past.” The story deals with how New Mexicans rendezvous in the Tulares and influence Indians to raid California for mules and horses so that they can trade them to New Mexicans.

1838

José Antonio Garcia leaves Abiquiú in 1838 for California. He later returned to New Mexico (see entry for 1842).

Thirty New Mexicans enter Los Angeles with John Wolfskill expedition.

February 6 -- Caravan of traders from New Mexico is restricted in trading and doing any business south of San Fernando.

September 22 -- Lorenzo Trujillo, José Antonio Garcia, Hipolito Espinosa, Diego Lobato, Antonio Lobato, Santiago Martínez and Manuelita Renaga (who gives birth to a son, Apolinario, at Resting Springs) leave New Mexico, bound for California. These eight individuals are the first settlers of the San Bernardino area.

1839

José Antonio Salazar and several New Mexicans and two Canadians travel in party of 75 men to California. José Antonio Salazar’s expedition returns to New Mexico on April 14, 1839, with an estimated 2,500 animals. Some of Salazar’s men desert the expedition and remain in California as settlers. Michael White was either with this party or on the return trip with Tomás Salazar in 1840. White’s party went to Taos.

Tomás Salazar is in California with an expedition from New Mexico (See 1840).

May 16 -- Various New Mexicans petition Governor Manuel Armijo in Santa Fe for passports to go to California. Passports were granted. Many New Mexicans migrate to California.

July 11 -- One New Mexican trader presents his passport in Santa Barbara, California—possibly this person was from the group of petitioners for passports in Santa Fe.

December 21 -- 75 New Mexicans arrive in California and settle near Rancho de San José. This group was probably the one that petitioned for passports in Santa Fe.

1840

Manuel Martínez and Sismos petition to stay in California.

Julian Chávez, who had been in California, decides to remain in California as a citizen of Los Angeles. He later works for Abel Stearns as a right-hand man (see 1837).

February 21-- *Californios* report that New Mexicans had stolen horses from California.

April 4 -- *Californios* report that New Mexicans leaving Los Angeles had passed through Puerta del Cajon on their way back to New Mexico.

April 4 -- 75 men depart California for New Mexico.

April 14 -- The Tomás Salazar expedition leaves California and returns to New Mexico with herds of horses and mules (see 1839 and 1843).

May 15 -- *Chaguanos* steal 1,000 animals from San Luis Obispo. The *Chaguanos*, including Anglo and French trappers and Utes, were associated with New Mexican traders who stole or enticed other people to steal for them. That month this group stole some 3,000 horses.

1841

Rowland-Workman party, including immigrants, travel to California. Caravans were used for trade and immigration after 1841 (Lawrence 1930:30). Among the travelers is J. Manuel Vaca, who founded Vacaville, California. It is reported that a party of 200 New Mexicans and 60 or more North Americans arrived in Los Angeles in November.

February -- Joseph Walker arrives in California from New Mexico with a party of 14 men, intending to stay two months and purchase horses.

February 10 -- Californio officials report at least two and possibly more expeditions reaching California from New Mexico.

August 11 -- John Rowland given safe conduct to go to California from New Mexico.

September 6 -- Francisco Estevan Vigil and a party of traders and other travelers depart New Mexico and arrive in Los Angeles in November (see 1847).

September 6 -- California detachment tracks New Mexican “thieves” to the Río San Pascual, possibly the Sevier River.

November -- Commander of Santa Barbara Presidio reportedly braces for the arrival of New Mexico traders.

November 30 -- A caravan from New Mexico arrives in California with 134 people on the expedition.

1842

The main colonizing party from Abiquiú New Mexico for Agua Mansa arrives. Many of them settled at Politana, which earlier had been founded by Hipolito Espinoza.

Santiago Martínez leads 19 families to California. This group is associated with Francisco Esteban Quintana, who planned to settle in San Bernardino area. These families eventually settled San Luis Obispo.

José Antonio Garcia returns to California for trade in 1842 (See 1838).

John Rowland returns to New Mexico with 300 “stolen” animals. Rowland is in Santa Fe in July 1842. Official California records indicated that the Rowland party was inspected and had three horses confiscated.

February 10 -- Juan Bandini recovers stolen horses from New Mexican traders.

February 12 -- Francisco Esteban Quintana returns to New Mexico to get his family. He returns with them and settles near San Luis Obispo.

April 16 -- Francesco Estevan Vigil party leaves Los Angeles for New Mexico with 194 New Mexicans and purchases 4,150 animals. After being inspected by Californio officials, they depart Cajon on April 21 with 4,141 animals. Nine were confiscated.

June 3 -- California officials inspect incoming caravan from New Mexico for woolen goods for trade for horses “as has been done on other occasions.”

1843

James P. Beckwourth from Missouri leaves New Mexico with a caravan of 40 mules to California by way of Utah sometime in 1843. He arrives in California in January 1844. Beckwourth’s exact route is not known. The next year Beckwourth will return from California with 1,800 horses.

January 15 -- John Rowland arrives from New Mexico with a considerable number of New Mexicans. Possibly 10 families from New Mexico arrive in California with this expedition. That same year, Rowland and B. D. Wilson leave California bound for New Mexico; they cross the Grand and Green rivers above their confluence.

March 6 -- 24 people leave California for New Mexico with 252 animals.

November 30 -- A company of men from California is given permission to leave California and trade in New Mexico.

December -- Tomás Salazar and 170 men arrive in Los Angeles from New Mexico with woolen goods. The group is comprised of 165 men and 10 families from New Mexico. They brought serapes and woolen goods to trade and returned to New Mexico in April 1844 (see 1839 and 1840).

1844

Five families arrive in Agua Mansa from New Mexico.

La Placita, near Agua Mansa, is established by New Mexicans led by Lorenzo Trujillo. Original name of the site was La Placita de los Trujillos.

Jim Waters, Indian trader, uses the Old Spanish Trail to go to California and returns with pack mules and abalone shell.

January 2 -- New Mexican caravan returns to New Mexico from California.

January 11 -- *Californios* report that a New Mexican caravan, possibly Beckwourth's, arrives in California.

April 21 -- John C. Frémont reports meeting New Mexicans, particularly Andres Fuentes and a small party, along the Mojave River.

November 10 -- Luís Robidoux is granted a passport to go to California with traders, and the caravan departs from the Luís Lopez settlement.

1845

October 21 --New Mexicans at Agua Mansa prepare to defend against Utes.

1846

Miles Goodyear takes pack train of hides from northern Utah south to Old Spanish Trail and then on to California. This likely occurred in late 1846 or early 1847. Goodyear learned about the trail from fellow mountain men/horse thieves such as Bill Williams and Joseph Walker.

March -- California officials report that 1,000 head of horses have been stolen and taken through Cajon by "*los Yutas*" in the previous three months. Another report says that Utes travel among New Mexicans.

July 3 -- *Californios* report on New Mexicans living in California.

1847

Kit Carson and Lieutenant George D. Brewerton carry messages about the United States – Mexico War using the Old Spanish Trail during this year and the next year.

November -- Porter Rockwell goes south from Salt Lake City to Old Spanish Trail with directions from Miles Goodyear. Jefferson Hunt is a member. This shows direct influence of mountain men in beginning of Mormon Road.

December -- Miles and Andrew Goodyear travel same route to California to trade for horses.

December -- New Mexican caravan of 209-225 men led by Francisco Estevan Vigil arrive in Los Angeles (See 1841 and 1848). Juan Ignacio Martínez, Rowland's brother-in-law, was on the expedition. (John Hussey indicates that the expedition was comprised of 212 travelers, including 60 boys, and departed from New Mexico with 150 mules carrying blankets and other goods.) They return in April 1848.

1848

February -- Hunt and other Mormons return to Utah from California on Old Spanish Trail in an attempt to supply Salt Lake City.

March -- Members of the Mormon battalion are led by Rockwell from California to Utah.

April -- Miles Goodyear leaves California with horses. Note: Goodyear was inspected at Cajon Pass on April 23, 1848. He had 231 animals and four men. Probably meeting illegal traders beyond the

Cajon inspection point, Goodyear acquired and drove an estimated 4,000 animals over the Old Spanish Trail to Utah. Eventually, Goodyear drove his horses all the way to Missouri—over Old Santa Fe Trail—but found that the end of the Mexican War had released many horses onto the market, increasing the supply and depressing prices. In addition, the war and increased Indian hostilities held down immigration and demand for stock during 1847 and 1848. In 1849, Goodyear drives the herd of horses to Sutter’s Mill in California for trade to Gold Rush forty-niners. The Goodyear situation demonstrates the decline of the Old Spanish Trail trade.

April -- The Frenchman named Le Tard leaves Cajon with 231 horses, going westward to New Mexico.

April -- Francisco Estevan Vigil leaves California for New Mexico with 4,628 animals (see 1847).

July 4 -- Choteau leaves California and arrives in Santa Fe on August 15. Pratt uses Choteau Route in reverse to get to California.

1849

John G. Nichols leaves U.S. over a “northern route,” gets to Salt Lake City, travels down Mormon Road, picks up the “Santa Fe Road” to the Mojave, and gets to San Bernardino-Agua Mansa area and on to Los Angeles.

1850

September -- The guide, Tomás Chacón, and 50 men leave Abiquiú for California.

1852

California Census of 1852 records population of 224,435.

1853

The E. F. Beale party follows the Santa Fe Trail and Old Spanish Trail from Missouri to California and go back on the same route.

APPENDIX C: MAPS

- 1: [Northern Route, Armijo Route, and North Branch in New Mexico](#)
- 2: [Northern Route, Armijo Route, and North Branch in Colorado](#)
- 3: [Northern Route and Armijo Route in the Four Corners region](#)
- 4: [Northern Route and North Branch in Utah](#)
- 5: [Armijo Route and Northern Route in Arizona and Utah](#)
- 6: [Northern Route and Fishlake Cutoff in Utah](#)
- 7: [Armijo Route, Northern Route, Mojave Road, and Kingston Cutoff in Arizona, Nevada, and California](#)
- 8: [Armijo Route, Northern Route, Mojave Road, and Kingston Cutoff in Nevada and California](#)
- 9: [Northern Route and Armijo Route in California](#)

APPENDIX D: SELECTED WILDLIFE SPECIES

New Mexico			
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians & Fish</i>
Antelope	Bald eagle	Snake	Minnow
Badger	Band-tailed pigeon	Lizard	Salamander
Bat	Blue grouse	Tortoise	Sucker
Beaver	Burrowing owl		Toad
Black bear	Cuckoo		
Bobcat	Curlew		
Cottontail rabbit	Falcon		
Coyote	Field sparrow		
Deer mouse	Flycatcher		
Elk	Golden eagle		
Ferret	Goldfinch		
Fox	Goshawk		
Ground squirrel	Hawk		
Jackrabbit	Horned lark		
Jumping mouse	Jay		
Mink	Killdeer		
Mule deer	Lark bunting		
Muskrat	Magpie		
Otter	Marsh hawk		
Pika	Mourning dove		
Pocket gopher	Nuthatch		
Prairie dog	Owl		
Raccoon	Pheasant		
Striped skunk	Plover		
Weasel	Raven		
	Red-tailed hawk		
	Red-winged blackbird		
	Roadrunner		
	Scaled (blue) quail		
	Shrike		
	Sparrow		
	Tern		
	Thrush		
	Turkey		
	Vulture		
	Waterfowl (ducks, geese, ibis, cranes)		
	Woodpecker		

Colorado			
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians & Fish</i>
Antelope	Bald eagle		Crappie
Bear	Bats		Perch
Beaver	Bobwhite quail		Trout
Bobcat	Hawks		Toad
Cottontail rabbit	Flycatcher		
Coyote	Grouse		
Deer	Mourning dove		
Elk	Owl		
Ferret	Plover		
Fox	Ring-necked pheasant		
Jackrabbit	Scaled (blue) quail		
Lynx	Turkey		
Marten	Waterfowl (ducks, geese)		
Marmot			
Muskrat			
Prairie dog			
Raccoon			
Skunk			

Arizona			
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians & Fish</i>
Antelope	Bald Eagle	Tortoise	Frog
Badger	Condor		Minnow
Bear	Dove		Sucker
Beaver	Flycatcher		Trout
Bobcat	Grouse		
Deer	Owl		
Fox	Plover		
Elk	Quail		
Mountain lion	Rail		
Mountain sheep	Turkey		
Raccoon			
Skunk			
Squirrel			
Weasel			

Utah			
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians & Fish</i>
Antelope	Bald Eagle	Lizard	Bass
Badger	Condor	Snake	Catfish
Bear	Falcon	Toad	Grayling
Bobcat	Flycatcher	Tortoise	Perch
Coyote	Grouse		Sucker
Deer	Pheasant		Trout
Ferret	Owl		
Fox	Quail		
Lynx	Waterfowl (ducks, geese)		
Marten			
Mountain lion			
Muskrat			
Porcupine			
Prairie dog			
Rabbit			
Raccoon			
Ringtail			
Skunk			
Weasel			

Nevada			
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians & Fish</i>
Antelope	Bald Eagle	Lizard	Frog
Badger	Bittern	Snake	Sucker
Bat	Flycatcher	Tortoise	Toad
Chipmunk	Goshawk	Chuckwalla	Trout
Bighorn sheep	Hawk	Gila monster	
Deer	Owl		
Gopher	Partridge		
Fox	Pheasant		
Kangaroo mouse	Plover		
Mink	Quail		
Marmot	Rail		
Muskrat	Sage hen		
Porcupine	Tern		
Rabbit	Waterfowl (ducks, geese, ibis)		
Raccoon			
Vole			

California			
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>	<i>Amphibians & Fish</i>
Bear	Bald eagle	Lizard	Frog
Beaver	Condor	Snake	Sucker
Coyote	Flycatcher	Tortoise	Toad
Deer	Grouse		Trout
Fox	Mourning dove		
Mink	Pelican		
Mountain sheep	Plover		
Muskrat	Quail		
Rabbit	Rail		
Vole	Tern		
Wildcat	Towhee		
Wolverine	Turkey		
	Vireo		
	Waterfowl (ducks, geese)		

APPENDIX E: EXISTING PUBLIC USE AREAS

There are many existing public use sites along the Old Spanish Trail, including state and national parks, historic sites, monuments, recreation areas, highway historical markers, historic districts, campgrounds, picnic areas, national forests, scenic roads, and museums (see below). A number of these public use sites (such as state and national parks, historical markers, and museums) have some thematic relationship either directly or indirectly with the Old Spanish Trail. Others (such as national parks and picnic areas) do not relate directly to the history of the trail, but could offer opportunities for the public to learn about, see, experience, and appreciate the trail. Not all public use sites would qualify as officially certified or federal components of a National Historic Trail.

The following public use sites are in or near the corridors of the branches of the Old Spanish Trail.

National Park Service Areas, National Forests, Bureau of Land Management Areas

See Appendix G for a listing of National Park Service areas, national forests and Bureau of Land Management resource areas.

American Indian Lands

Pueblos and other American Indian lands, except for tribal parks and designated public use areas, are generally closed to the public except during special events. See appendix G for a listing of tribes found on or near the trail. Some tribal parks are found in the following listing.

Other Parks, Monuments, and Sites

Angel Peak National Recreation Area
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum
El Vado State Park
Fort Burgwin Research Center Museum
Fort Marcy Park
Hyde Memorial State Park
Jemez State Monument
Kit Carson Memorial State Park
Kit Carson Historic Museums
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture
Navajo Lake State Park
Oñate Monument and Visitor Center
Palace of the Governors
Puyé Cliff Dwellings
Rancho de Taos
Río Chama Wild and Scenic River
Río Grande Gorge National Recreation Area
Río Grande Gorge State Park
Santa Cruz Lake National Recreation Area
Santa Fe River State Park
Santuario de Chimayo Church

Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge
Colorado River State Park, Clifton, CO (southwest of Grand Junction)
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Crawford State Recreation Area
Crow Canyon Archeological Center
Cumbres and Toltec Railroad
Curecanti National Recreation Area
Fort Garland Museum and Visitor Center
Grand Mesa Scenic Byway
Gunnison River Bluffs Trail ("Spanish Trail")
Los Caminos Antiguos
Lowry Indian Ruins
Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge
Plaza de San Luis de la Culebra Historic District
Ridgeway State Recreation Area
Saguache County Museum
San Juan Skyway Scenic Byway
San Luis Museum and Cultural Center
Sweitzer Lake State Recreation Area
Trail of the Ancients Historic Byway
Ute Indian Park
West Elk Loop Scenic Byway
Zapata Falls

Arizona Strip Visitor Center
Four Corners Monument
Inscription House Ruin
Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park
Monument Valley Scenic Byway

Beaver Canyon Scenic Byway (U-153 from Beaver to Elk Meadows)
Big Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byway
Brian Head-Panguitch Lakes Scenic Byway (U-143 from Parowan to Panguitch)
Cedar Breaks Scenic Byway (U-148)
Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry
Colorado River Scenic Byway
Dead Horse Point State Park
Desert Lake Bird Refuge

Eccles Canyon Scenic Byway (U-264)
Fishlake Scenic Byway (U-25 to Fishlake and
Johnson Reservoir)
Goblin Valley State Park
Green River State Park
Gunlock State Park
Highway 12 Scenic Byway
Huntington Lake State Park
J. Hamblin Home State Park
Kolob Fingers Road Scenic Byway
Little Cottonwood Canyon Scenic Byway
Loa to Hanksville Scenic Byway
Markagunt Scenic Byway (U-14 from Cedar City to
Junction with US-89)
Millsite State Park
Mountain Meadows Massacre Site
Nebo Loop Scenic Byway
Newspaper Rock State Historic Monument
Otter Creek State Park
Parowan Gap Petroglyphs
Piute Lake State Park
Potash Scenic Byway
Provo Canyon Scenic Byway

San Rafael Swell
Snow Canyon State Park
U-211 to Squaw Flats Scenic Byway
US-89 from Kanab to Junction of U-12/US-89 Scenic
Byway
Utah Lake State Park
Young Home State Park
Zion Park Scenic Byway (U-9 from I-15 to Mt.
Carmel Junction)

Gypsum Cave
Las Vegas Mormon Fort
Las Vegas Spring
Red Rock Canyon State Park
Spring Mountain Ranch State Park
Sunrise Mountain Natural Area
Valley of Fire State Park

Afton Canyon Natural Area (includes the Mojave)
National Old Trails Highway
Providence Mountain State Recreation Area
Shoshone Museum
Old Spanish Trail Highway

APPENDIX F: AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

FEDERAL AGENCIES

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation,
Denver, CO**

USDA Forest Service

Regional Offices

Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, CO

Forest Headquarters

Angeles National Forest, CA

Carson National Forest, NM

Dixie National Forest, UT

Fishlake National Forest, UT

Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison National
Forests, CO

Kaibab National Forest, AZ

Manti-LaSal National Forest, UT

Pike and San Isabel National Forests, CO

Rio Grande National Forest, CO

San Bernardino National Forest, CA

San Isabel National Forest, CO

San Juan National Forest, CO

Santa Fe National Forest, NM

Toiyabe National Forest, NV

District Offices

Monte Vista, CO

Durango, CO

Ranger District

Cajon Ranger District, San Bernardino National
Forest, Lytle Creek, CA

Other

Spring Mountain National Recreation Area, Las
Vegas, NV

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

State Offices

Arizona State Office, Phoenix, AZ

California State Office, Sacramento, CA

Colorado State Office, Denver, CO

New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe, NM

Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, UT

District Offices

California Desert District Office, Riverside, CA

Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, UT

Field Offices

Albuquerque Field Office, NM

Arizona Strip Field Office, St. George, UT

Barstow Field Office, CA

Farmington Field Office, NM

Fillmore Field Office, UT

Grand Junction Field Office, CO

Gunnison Field Office, CO

Kanab Field Office, UT

Kingman Field Office, AZ

La Jara Field Office, CO

Las Vegas Field Office, NV

Moab Field Office, UT

Monticello Field Office, UT

Needles Field Office, CA

Price Field Office, UT

Richfield Field Office, UT

Saguache Field Office, CO

San Juan Field Office, Durango, CO

St. George Field Office, UT

Taos Field Office, NM

Uncompahgre Field Office, Montrose, CO

White River Field Office, Meeker, CO

Other BLM Offices

Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO

Cuba Field Station, NM

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument,
Kanab, UT

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Interagency Office,
Escalante, UT

U.S. National Park Service

Regional Offices

Intermountain Regional Office, Denver, CO, and
Santa Fe, NM

Pacific West Regional Office, San Francisco, CA

National Park Service Units

Arches National Park, UT

Aztec Ruins National Monument, NM

Bandelier National Monument, NM

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, CO

Canyonlands National Park, UT

Capitol Reef National Park, UT
 Cedar Breaks National Monument, UT
 Colorado National Monument, CO
 Curecanti National Recreation Area, CO
 Death Valley National Park, CA
 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, AZ, UT
 Grand Canyon National Park, AZ
 Great Sand Dunes National Monument, CO
 Hovenweep National Monument, CO
 Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, CA, AZ
 Lake Mead National Recreation Area, NV
 Long Distance Trails Office, UT
 Mesa Verde National Park, CO
 Mojave National Preserve, CA
 Pipe Spring National Monument, AZ
 Rainbow Bridge National Monument, UT
 Santa Fe National Historic Trail, NM
 Yucca House National Monument, CO
 Zion National Park, UT

STATE AGENCIES

Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer,
 Phoenix, AZ
 California State Historic Preservation Officer,
 Sacramento, CA
 Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer,
 Denver, CO
 Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, Carson
 City, NV
 New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer,
 Santa Fe, NM
 Utah State Historic Preservation Officer, Salt Lake
 City, UT
 Trails Coordinators, selected states

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
 Atsugewi People
 Augustine Band of Cahuilla Tribe
 Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
 Cahuilla Band of Indians
 Cedar City Paiute Band
 Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Colorado River Indian Tribes
 Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band
 Fort Mohave Tribal Council
 Goshute Tribal Council
 Havasupai Tribe
 Hopi Tribe
 Hualapai Tribe
 Indian Peaks Paiute Band
 Jemez Pueblo
 Jicarilla Apache
 Kaibab-Paiute Tribe
 Kanosh Paiute Band
 Koosharem Paiute Band
 Las Vegas Indian Center
 Las Vegas Paiute Tribe
 Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone
 Moapa
 Morongo Band of Mission Indians
 Nambé Pueblo
 Native American Heritage Commission
 Navajo Nation
 Paiute Indian Tribe
 Paiute-Shoshone of the Lone Pine Community
 Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
 Picuris Pueblo
 Ramona Reservation, Cahuilla Band of Mission
 Indians
 San Ildefonso Pueblo
 San Juan Pueblo
 San Manual Band of Mission Indians
 Santa Clara Pueblo
 Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
 Shivwits Paiute Band
 Sierra Native American Council
 Skull Valley Reservation
 Soboba Band of Mission Indians
 Southern Ute Tribe
 Taos Pueblo
 Tesuque Pueblo
 Torres Martinez Band of Mission Indians
 Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
 Uintah Ouray Tribe
 Ute Mountain Indian Tribe

OTHER

Old Spanish Trail Association

APPENDIX G: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDY TEAM/CONSULTANTS

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Larry Beal (former Job Captain)
John Paige
Diane Rhodes
Richard Williams
Micheal LeBourne (former Project Manager)

LONG-DISTANCE TRAILS GROUP OFFICE – SANTA FE

David Gaines
John Conoboy

INTERMOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

Brian Carlstrom
Art Gomez
Jeremy Kuenzi
Kerri Mich
Patrick O'Brien
Bob Spude
Lysa Wegman-French

SPANISH COLONIAL RESEARCH CENTER

Joseph P. Sánchez
Bruce A. Erickson

ACADEMIC CONSULTANTS

Donald C. Cutter, University of New Mexico
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Howard R. Lamar, Yale University
David J. Weber, Southern Methodist University

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National Park Service
Jane Harvey, Writer-Editor
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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.